The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4784 號四十八百七千四第 日五十月二年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1873. 四拜禮 曆三十月三英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 11, Ino, German bark, 342, Bannau, Whampoa 11th March, General.—Siemssen & Co.

March 11, Aldebaran, German bark, 305, Maack, Whampoa 11th March, General.—Siemssen & Co.

March 12, Yesso, Brit. str., 580, Burnie, Foochow 9th March, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, Tea and Treasure.—D. Lapraik & Co.

March 12, Hongkong, Brit. str., 1,221, Symington, London 16th January, Port Said 3rd February, Suez 4th, Penang 28th, and Singapore 4th March, General.—Siemssen & Co.

March 12, Alden Besse, Amr. bark, 342, Besse, Kobe 27th February, Rice.—Russell & Co.

March 12, Hailoong, Brit. str., 277, Farrow, Tamsui 9th March, and Amoy 11th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

March 12, Acantha, Brit. str., 652, Young, Shanghai 6th March, and Swatow 11th, General.—Olyphant & Co.

Departures.

March 12, Sea Belle, for Keelung.
March 12, Pallas, for Samarang.
March 12, Lucky, for Bangkok.
March 12, Colorado, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
March 12, Acantha, str., for Canton.
March 12, Lord of the Isles, str., for Saigon.

Clearances.

At the Harbour Master's Office, March 12th.

Esperance, for Macao.
Lord of the Isles, str., for Saigon.
Chusan, for Manila.
Don Enrique, for Saigon.
Vesta, for Falmouth.
Colorado, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Ino, for Tientsin.
Aldebaran, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.,—14 Chinese.
Per *Hongkong*, str., from London, &c.,—Mr. Underwood, and 28 Chinese deck.
Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast,—Sir E. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. John Odell, Revd. N. Sites, wife and family, Mr. Busch, and 280 Chinese deck.
Per *Acantha*, str., from Shanghai,—80 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. Co.'s str. *Colorado*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—Mrs. G. N. Mitchell, Mr. Alejo Sauri. For San Francisco.—Lieut. G. N. Totten, U.S.N., Messrs. G. Houston, Hart Davies, Dr. Tryon, U.S.N., Dr. H. van Kauffmann, wife and 4 children, 8 Europeans and 1,260 Chinese in steerage. For Liverpool.—Lieuts. A. L. Dennis and T. H. Forsyth.

Per *Don Enrique*, for Saigon,—2 Europeans.
Per *Lord of the Isles*, str., for Saigon,—150 Chinese.

Reports.

The American bark *Alden Besse* reports left Kobe on 27th February, had first part strong N.W. winds and thick weather, latter part light airs and calms and foggy.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports left Tamsui on 9th March, and Amoy on the 11th. From Tamsui to Amoy strong breeze and cloudy; from Amoy till arrival moderate monsoon and fine weather. Spoke the British ship *Talbot*, off Swatow, bound in.

The British steamship *Acantha* reports left Shanghai on 6th March, and Swatow on the 11th, had moderate monsoon and fine weather the first and latter part, the middle part had foggy weather. Off Pyramid Point, spoke the steamships *Yangtsze* and *Cadiz*, bound North, on the morning of the 9th; passed the steamship *Ajax* off Single Island on the morning of the 12th.

The British steamship *Hongkong* reports left London on 16th January; arrived at Port Said on 2nd February, and left again next morning; left Suez on the 4th; arrived at Penang on the 27th, and left again on the 28th; arrived at Singapore on 2nd March, and left again on the 4th. Experienced gales and hurricanes from the S.W. till Gibraltar Rock; strong winds from the westward in the Mediterranean. In the Red Sea S.E. gale and heavy sea; across the Indian Ocean fine weather; from Singapore to Hongkong moderate winds, latter part strong N.E. to arrival.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 8th March, Amoy on the 10th, and Swatow on the 11th, had Northerly and N. Westerly winds with cloudy sky and occasional rain and fog, the early part of the passage; from Swatow to arrival had light N.E. breeze and fine weather. The steamship *Kwangtung* was in Foochow when the *Yesso* left. In Amoy, the steamers *Formosa* and *Hailoong*. The former sailed for Foochow on the 10th, the latter to leave for Hongkong on the 11th; the steamship *Acantha* was in Swatow; passed the steamship *Bombay* off Pyramid Point on the night of the 10th.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

(*From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Reports.*) *March 7th.*

February 27th, Sally from Amoy, Harmon from Shanghai, Adelaide from Amoy; 28th, Forget-me-not from Takow, Kien Wei from a Cruise; March 4th, Auguste Reimers from from Sydney; 5th, Ellon Castle from Chefoo.

Departures.

February 21st, Bonnie Dunkeld for Keelung; 24th, Albyns Isle for Shanghai; 6th, Adelaide for Newchwang, Forget-me-not for Chefoo.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c., Office—No. 18, Hollywood Road.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST*, No. 7, Arbuthnot Road, HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

Le soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Forbes, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
Interest Allowed.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. Gilman & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } 6 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, Leadenhall Street, London
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital,—Two Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... } ¾ do. do.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Reduction in the Rates of Premium.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

To be Let.

TO LET.
A SET of OFFICES in Club Chambers, D'Aguilar Street. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

TO LET.
TWO Large Airy ROOMS, in a central part of the town. Address, "X. Y. Z.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 350 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873.

TO LET,
WITH possession from the 1st May, "CRAIGENGOWER," Caine Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873

TO LET,
With possession on or about 15th April next.
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLVUE," situated in Albany Road.
For particulars, apply to
R. F. HAWKE.
tf 341 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st April,
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having nine rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. Hancock, Esq. Possession on the 1st May next.
HOUSE No. 7, in Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. Pike, Esq. Possession on the 1st March next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 258 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

TO LET.
WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession),
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of Robert McMurdo, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
Ed. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 31st Dec., 1872, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum (6%), will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on and after FRIDAY, the 28th Feb.
Dividend Warrants must be obtained from the Acting Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 1, Club Chambers.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN, *Acting Secretary.*
1m 313 Hongkong, 25th February, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER, *Secretary.*
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Adjustment of Bonus for the Year Ending 31st December, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the *Undersigned* before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, from loss or damage by FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 13th March, 1873, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
1 Hhd. Jamaica RUM.
Cases BRANDY.
Danish BUTTER, in 2lbs. Tins.
HAMS.
Fancy Toilet SOAP.
Tooth BRUSHES.
Kitchen KNIVES.
Assorted PURSES.
Wall PAPER.
Paint BRUSHES.
Fairbank's SCALES, from 800 to 1,200 lbs.
Snider's RIFLES.
Sprangfield's RIFLES.
Green's RIFLES, with 200 rounds Ammunition each.
Also,
(For account of the concerned),—
R&C / HM&C } 1 Bale 15 lbs. ENGLISH DRILLS.
&c., &c., &c.,
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
412 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of whom it may concern,)
TO-MORROW,
the 14th March, 1873, at 10 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. Landstein & Co.'s Godown, No. 6, Wanchai,—
100/1 Barrels Stockholm TAR.
50/2 „ do. do.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co., *Auctioneers.*
413 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 14th March, 1873, at noon,—
SAUCES, PICKLES, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, ALMONDS, CURRANTS, French BUTTER in Bottles, Dinner SETS, Lamp SHADES and CHIMNIES, Lamp WICKS, Marbled PAPER for Binding Books, Steel PENS and Pen HOLDERS, Silk UMBRELLAS.
Also,
Florida WATER, Jamaica and Marrow POMADE, Shaving SOAP, Honey and Brown Windsor SOAP.
6 Hhds. PORTER.
10 Casks OPORTO.
2 Air GUNS.
25 Bags OATS.
Also,
1 DOG CART, PONY, and HARNESS, nearly new.
Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
418 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, off their Wharf, on
SATURDAY,
the 15th March, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon,—
"*EMME.*"
Length on Keel.....52 feet.
Beam, ... 8 feet, 4 inches.
Depth,..... 5 feet.
Horse-power, 25, with Locomotive Boiler.
Brass SCREW, and Spare Cast Iron SCREW.
AWNING fore and aft.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer.
359 Hongkong, 4th March 1873.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice has been received from Lloyds' Agents at Galle:—
BAY OF BENGAL.
LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GREAT BASSES ROCKS.
Trinity House, London,
3rd January, 1873.
The Lighthouse which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Great Basses Rocks, off the S.E. Coast of Ceylon, being now nearly completed.
Notice is hereby given,
That it is intended to exhibit the Light therefrom on and after 15th March next. Mariners are to observe that the Great Basses Light will be Red Revolving of the First Order, flashing at intervals of 45 seconds, and shewing all round the horizon at an elevation of 110 feet above the Sea. It will be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 16½ miles. In foggy weather a Bell will be sounded at intervals of 7½ seconds.

Notice is also hereby given,
That on the exhibition of the Light from the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Light-vessel now moored one mile N.N.E. of the Rocks will be discontinued.
Further Notice will be issued when the Light is exhibited.
By order,
(Signed) ROBIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.
7d 397 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

MR. REGINALD D. STARKEY is authorized to sign Policies, and act on behalf of the above Company at Hongkong, from 1st March, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
tf 327 Shanghai, 26th February, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb 1.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEHL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
Branch Establishments,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. Broadbear & Anthony (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BRUCE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration until further notice.
TAIT & Co.
1m 273 Amoy, 11th February, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1. Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. Siegfried have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. Alabor a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of Meyer, Alabor & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Adolf Eimbcke in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. Otto Benecke becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. R. Heermann in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. R. H. Warden and Mr. David King, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. Stevens is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. Noronha, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. Noronha, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a Shipwright's Business, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

TO BE SOLD,
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as St. Francis Hospital. The Ground contains 40,430 square feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON, *Solicitors,*
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,
CONDUCTED by Edward de Ewer, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
Terms.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
„ over 13 years....50 „
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
References:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. Bell, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. Schmettau, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. Jones, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. Lloyd, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. Potter, Esq., 3, King St., Cheapside, London.
Sims Reeves, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give Lessons in English and French, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACTS, 1873-74.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned at or before Noon on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, from persons desirous of supplying the following Articles for the use of the Naval Department, for the year 1873-74, viz.:—
Fresh Beef, Raisins,
Fresh Vegetables, Salt,
Rice, Water,
Sugar, Soft Bread,
Tea, Biscuit.
Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
J. BREMNER, *Storekeeper.*
H. M.'s Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1873. [12d 458

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Undersigned until noon on the 17th instant.
The Tenders to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no bill will be drawn for some below £1,000.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."
C. K. OLEEVE, *Assistant Controller.*
H. M.'s Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1873. [6t 396

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873.
The Transfer Books of the Society will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 1st March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*
21d 346 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
21d 389 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY persons having claims against this Institution, are requested to send them to the Undersigned without delay.
H. G. THOMSETT, *Honorary Secretary.*
14d 395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

FOR SALE, the following RACE PONIES:
"ROYALIST."
"CROMWELL."
For particulars, address, "P. Q.," office of this paper.
tf 367 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER *Esmeralda*, Fine MANILA CIGARS.
Apply to
M. & J. ULLMANN,
Nos. 96 & 98, Queen's Road.
8d 385 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

SELLING OFF!

AT 25 per cent. below cost price. The whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and FIXTURES of the Establishment of Messrs. M. & J. Ullmann, Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road.
The premises must be cleared by the 15th of April.
Any person wishing to tender for the whole Establishment as it now stands, will be treated with on the most liberal terms. Apply on the premises.
1m 386 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

TO FAMILIES RETURNING HOME.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, who is used to children, is desirous of taking charge of some, or to attend on a lady, in return for a passage to England. Address, "C.," Office of *Daily Press.*
372 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

WANTED.

BY a Person whose engagement will shortly expire, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, or in any other capacity in a merchant's office. The Advertiser has had long experience in Bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Testimonials and references first-class. Address, "T. J.," care of the *Daily Press* Office.
357 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
Whitworth's 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap Lathe,
Drilling and Screwing Machines,
A Large Smithy, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co., *Agents.*
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 878 May 3.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE *Head Office* of the above *Company* is this day REMOVED from No 7, Pedder's Hill, to No. 44, Queen's Road Central.
MICHAEL MOSS, *Secretary.*
14d 332 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

Intimations.

THE MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY propose to give a CONCERT IN THE CITY HALL ON *FRIDAY EVENING*, 21st March, at 9 o'clock.
The Programme, which will shortly be issued, will include Mendelssohn's "LAUDA SION," with Pianoforte and String Accompaniment.
Tickets, price $2 each, will be obtainable after the 12th instant, at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, and at the door of the Hall on the night of the Performance.
R. G. ALFORD, *Hon. Secretary.*
384 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

$10 REWARD.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS.
WILSON & SALWAY, 7, *Queen's Road.*
7d 415 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG"
Captain Farrow, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 414 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"HONGKONG,"
Symington, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, 13th March, 1873.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

WANTED a PERSON to act as WARD-MASTER of the Government Civil Hospital.
Salary.—£100 per annum, with Quarters and Rations.
Application to be made to the Colonial Surgeon, Caine Road.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [tf 406

FOR SALE.

CALIFORNIA OATS, fresh, and of excellent quality.
MacEWEN & Co.
1m 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. *HONGKONG*, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained.
Goods remaining in store after the 18th inst. will be subject to rent.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY!

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... " QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.—
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 13TH, 1873.

THERE is no doubt that people are a great deal more uncomfortable in Hongkong during the summer months than there is any necessity for. We are again rapidly drifting into the hot weather, and although every year the papers have advocated the desirability of providing some kind of sanitarium, we have before us no prospect of relief from the tropical heat in the very worst portion of the island for feeling it. This, too, is the case when probably hardly a better place for obtaining a suitable bathing site could be found in the world than in the immediate neighbouring of Hongkong. Both the Kowloong Peninsular and Stone-cutters' Island would be most desirable places, and either might be made a species of New Brighton for the hard-worked residents of this Colony. The chief cause of this state of things is unfortunately a want of security. At Kowloong, there is any quantity of excellent land in close proximity to good bathing places, and commanding an excellent sea breeze, lying waste on this account. One or two gentlemen have attempted to make a start, but they are so scared at times that they are almost disposed to abandon the undertaking. It seems absurd that this insecurity should continue when we have so large a body of Police, but unfortunately four times the number we have would be insufficient to contend against the burglars, thieves, and robbers who make periodical invasions of British Kowloong from "Colonel" PANG YEUK'S gambling hells in Kowloong City, on the Chinese territory. The general community do not hear of the numerous raids made by these gentry, as the matter only comes forward when a stray burglar is caught. The cases, it is true, are reported to the Police, but as the delinquents are rarely found there the matter ends. A few days ago two instances were brought forward—an attack on the 5th inst. on the military tents on the target ground, and a burglarious descent on the 10th inst. on the farm of CHEONG-A-NG, adjacent to a bungalow owned by one of the pioneers on British Kowloong, who every moment expected his domains to be invaded by the ruffians—as would doubtless have been the case had not CHEONG-A-NG's farm been sufficiently well manned to drive them away. Some six weeks back three Chinese sailmakers, belonging to H.M. Naval Yard, were stopped on their way through British Kowloong by a gang of robbers armed to the teeth, and having been robbed of all they had, were stripped naked and tied to trees, and were only released, the next morning, by cowherds, from their uncomfortable position. Stone-cutters' Island, it might be thought, would be well out of the range of such attacks—but even this place is not exempt from them. Some five weeks ago a gang landed, apparently with the intention of robbing the Powder Magazine in the gaol. Their first object was to secure the arms of the four Indian constables, and the one coloured chain-gang's guard, under whose charge the gaol is placed, and they succeeded in securing two rifles, but in so doing aroused the sleepers, and the alarm was given, but not in time to prevent the burglars getting away with two rifles, and carrying off a clock with them. Pursuit was out of the question, especially as only three rifles were left for five men. It certainly would seem desirable that there should be some European in charge of so large a place, and it is carrying economy a little too far to leave it simply under the care of Indian constables.

The question, however, to which we desire at present to call attention, is whether we cannot prevent these periodical raids by the worthies from Colonel PANG-YEUK's gambling hells at Kowloong City and the other dens beyond, over which he is pleased at times to deny his jurisdiction, as, for example, the village to which Inspector BATTEN made his recent expedition. The VICEROY of Canton is understood not to be so much in favour of gambling as his agent over the way, and possibly he might, if the matter were brought to his cognisance, given his subordinate such a hint as would induce him either to clear away his gambling houses, or at all events to take steps to prevent those who frequent them from exercising their professional talents on the neighbouring British territory.

The *Flintshire* left Shanghai on the 11th instant.

We learn that the case of Battles v. The Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, will not be taken to-day, but will stand over till after the Criminal Sessions. There are only three cases on the Criminal Calendar, which will probably be all disposed of on Tuesday.

Under the title of the "Canton Directory," Dr. Kerr of that place has published a useful little work, descriptive of the various streets and places of interest, both in the native city and the foreign settlement. The work is accompanied by a good map, and will form a convenient handbook for those visiting the City of Rams.

Smallpox appears to have broken out in several places this year amongst the European community. One of the worst cases yet known appears to be in a house in Staunton-street, where three families reside and a school for European children is held through the day. The authorities should do well to see this case removed to Stone-cutters' Island, where there are at present four others. The residents in the neighbourhood about Staunton-street are getting alarmed at the fact of this case being in their midst.

Subjoined is the account in detail of the Winter Lectures:—

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF WINTER LECTURES, 1872-73.

		Dr.
Season Tickets, 118 at $5		$590.00
Do.	1 at $4	4.00
Single Tickets, first lecture		33.00
Do.	second "	13.00
Do.	third "	9.00
Do.	fourth "	15.00
Do.	fifth "	32.00
Do.	sixth "	11.00
Do.	ninth "	10.00
		$718.00
To Balance		$291.20

		Cr.
City Hall Committee, Nov., 1872		$ 82.00
Do.	Dec., 1872	$1.50
Do.	Jan., 1873	82.00
Coals		1.00
City Hall Committee, Feb., 1873		76.00
Do.	March, 1873	39.00
Daily Press, for advertisements		25.65
China Mail, " "		25.65
Do. " tickets		4.00
Petty charges		10.00
Balance		291.20
		$718.00
By cheque Hon. P. Ryrie		$291.20

D. R. CRAWFORD.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, 12th March, 1873, 8 a.m.

LOSS OF THE "KIANG-LOONG."

The above vessel struck on the rocks off Hen Point. Slight hopes of the recovery of the vessel. Part of the cargo has been saved. The machinery is also expected to be recovered. No lives has been lost. The Yangtsze is two feet lower than usual.

Hongkong, 12th March.

SUPREME COURT.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

De Gouyon, Appellant, v. Speechley, Respondent.

This was an appeal from the recent decision of the Marine Magistrate by which the appellant had been fined $500, for breaches of Section 27 and 10 of Ordinance 1 of 1862.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Francis and Stephens, appeared for the appellant, and the Attorney-General appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Hayllar made a preliminary application that the case should be remitted to the magistrate. The appellant was apparently convicted under two sections, 27 and 10 of Ordinance 1 of 1862. Section 10 was as follows:—"Every master of a merchant vessel shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour-master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars." But in the case stated by the magistrate, the important word "wilfully" was left out. Mr. Thomsett said he was of opinion that a breach of Section 10 had been committed by disobedience of the Harbour-master's order. Now the appellant's case was that if there was any disobedience, it was committed entirely in error. The parties were Frenchmen, and they had understood one thing by the order while the Harbour-master appeared to have meant another. On that point alone he asked that the case might be sent back, and the evidence of the defendant's witnesses be taken. Because, as to section 27, he did not think it could be contended that the facts brought the case within that. The section was as follows:—"Every master of any vessel whatsoever fitting in this harbour for the conveyance of emigrants, whether to be shipped at this or any other port, shall report the same to the Harbour-master under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars," which had been done in this case; "and the fittings of said vessel shall be subject to the approval of such officer, who is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to go on board and inspect such vessel; and any person who shall in any way impede the Harbour Master in the execution of this duty shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars." Thus there were two things which would subject them to a penalty of $500; not giving notice to the Harbour Master, and impeding him in the execution of his duty. The defendant, however, was not convicted of doing either of these things, but the magistrate held that the words "shall be subject to the approval of such officer" must have been intended to be taken as part of the first clause involving the penalty. As to the disobedience to the Harbour Master's order, the defendants said they thought the things were not to be fixed here: they had no intention of putting them up, but fittings were being made, and holes bored, &c. He said he would put them up at Macao, but he thought he was not prevented from having the fittings made here. Therefore, he said the disobedience was not wilful: he simply did not understand the order.

His Lordship said he could not send the case back on counsel's statement: he must have affidavits.

Mr. Hayllar referred to the affidavit of the Captain, who said that although he was in a position to give important evidence, the magistrate declined to receive it.

His Lordship said that was a grave charge against the Marine Magistrate, and he should like Mr. Thomsett to have an opportunity of answering it.

Mr. Hayllar said the affidavits of Mr. Operthen and the mate were to the same effect.

His Lordship said he could send the case back for the insertion of the word "wilfully" or not. The magistrate might say he did not convict on that section.

Mr. Hayllar said he did not think he did convict on it, because he had fined the Captain $500, whereas under section 10 the penalty was only $200. The case had been heard solely under section 27, and the magistrate had appended an opinion that section 10 had also been broken, but still he omitted the important word "wilfully." If the conviction was not on section 10, he was perfectly willing to go on with the case on section 27.

The summons was here produced, and was found to charge a breach of section 27 only. His Lordship enquired for the conviction, and was surprised to learn that none had been drawn up.

Mr. Hayllar said he was perfectly willing to argue on the conviction as to section 27, but as to section 10 it was only justice to the defendant to take his evidence on that point. Very possibly the Marine Magistrate, thinking the conviction was mainly under section 27, did not think it necessary to take any further evidence.

His Lordship said he should like the case to go back for some answer as to whether the evidence tendered was declined.

The Attorney-General suggested that it would save time if Mr. Thomsett were asked to attend at the Court that day.

His Lordship said he did not like to put a magistrate in the position of giving evidence in support of his own decision. Mr. Speechley, the respondent, would be able to say whether the evidence was refused.

The Attorney-General said it was very likely that Mr. Thomsett considered fifty witnesses would be of no use in altering his opinion as to section 27. He (the Attorney-General) might give some useful information about this case, as he was to a certain extent responsible for setting it in motion. His attention had been drawn officially to this section, and to the practice under it. It was an isolated section inserted by the Secretary of State 10 years ago. His opinion (which he had put in writing) was that the Harbour-master could not only disapprove, but could order any fittings to be landed, and if that order was disobeyed, could proceed against the master under section 10. This was the first time this section had been acted upon, and it had been done under his advice. All he thought was that the gratings, which were objectionable things, would be disapproved of and ordered to be landed, and if they were not landed, the master would be fined. He understood that all foreign emigrant ships had been told hitherto that they could not fix gratings, but might have them on board if they put them out of sight. It was high time, therefore, to take steps in the matter, and he had advised accordingly. As this was the first case which had arisen, he thought in the interests of justice, if there had been this misunderstanding, the quantum of the fine might be reduced.

His Lordship said that was for the Executive, and not for him.

The Attorney-General said there was, however, a question of law here, namely, whether there was a title of evidence for the $500 fine, under section 27. If not, then it was a question of disobedience of orders, which involved a fine of $200.

His Lordship said he would rather avoid giving a decision in this case, and it would be much better if the Executive dealt with it on the ground that it was the first case, and that the parties had been misled by what they had been told by officials. Suppose the case stood over for a time.

The Attorney-General said that might be done, but the Governor was absent at the moment.

His Lordship said he would not be absent long. He would have liked some answer to the charge against the magistrate of refusing to receive evidence.

Mr. Hayllar said he hoped he should not be misunderstood. He believed Mr. Thomsett was the last man to refuse to hear evidence, but he did believe that, thinking the case was under section 27, he did not think evidence necessary, and that it escaped his notice that the real charge was under section 10. If the case was remitted to Mr. Thomsett, to take the evidence under section 10, then the case could be satisfactorily decided.

It was finally arranged that the case should be sent back generally for evidence on the respective counts the summons being amended so as to lay the offence charged under both sections.

His Lordship thought it right to say with reference to vessels fitting up here for the coolie trade, that in case his judgment in the Kwok-a-sing case should be affirmed, every man so engaged would be liable to prosecution for felony, and this liability would be retrospective, in case it should turn out that the coolie trade is slavery according to English law. Everybody, therefore, was in jeopardy of being so proceeded against.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL ESQ.

STREET GAMBLING.

Four Chinese were charged by Indian sergeant No. 606, with gambling in Market-street, Tai-ping-shan, on the 11th instant. First defendant brought up several witnesses to prove that he was out only a few minutes to buy greens, but they were of little use to him, as both complainant and P.C. 578, deposed that they saw him gambling, and then pick up the basin and dice, run in a house, and bring out some greens. Second defendant also brought up several witnesses, one of whom complainant identified as one of the gamblers, but they only confirmed the statements of the police, that they were on the spot. Third defendant had no witnesses, but the police were sure he took an active part in the management of the game. Fourth defendant the police were not quite sure of, and he was discharged with a caution. First, second and third defendants were sent to two months' hard labor each, during which time, at intervals, they would be placed in solitary confinement.

THEFT.

Leong-a-tai, alias Lo-a-tai, a seaman unemployed, was charged by Mr. Horatio Stuart, with attempting to steal a brass corner piece from off one of the piles on the Canton steamer wharf. Complainant stated that nearly the whole of the brass caps on the timber heads had been stolen off the wharf, and on Sunday evening one of the corner brass plates, valued at $3, was stolen, having been unscrewed. He warned the wharf people, and placed a watchman in concealment to watch for the thieves, and on Tuesday evening at 7.30 p.m. the defendant was seen by his watchman, Cheong-a-tai, to come and attempt to take another plate off the same pile, having got one 4-inch screw half out with a chopper.

Cheong-a-tai, watchman on the Canton steamer wharf, stated that at 7.30 p.m. on the 11th inst., the defendant came on to the wharf, and he saw him from where he was concealed, try to take off one of the brass corner plates from one of the timber heads. Defendant had no light, and he arrested him in the act. Defendant had no right on the wharf.

Mr. Stuart said that defendant was one of the inhabitants of Yow-mah-tee, who infest the harbour in small boats, and in a mysterious manner get themladened with coals and other portable articles, which they store in Yow-mah-tee.

Defendant was convicted of being on the Canton wharf for unlawful purposes, and sent to 20 days' hard labour, also to be sent down to the scene, and there to be placed in the stocks for one hour, that all around might know his crime and take warning. The stocks to be carried to and fro by the defendant.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A boatman named Chun-a-chaw, belonging to Yow-mah-tee, was charged by Chinese constable 378, with being a suspicious character, dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony.

Complainant said he apprehended him because he was present in Court when defendant was deported from the colony. He had taken defendant before the gaol authorities, but they did not know him, in spite of the lobe of his left ear having been cut off, to all appearance to erase a brand.

Mr. A. Grey, warden of the Victoria Gaol, stated he had a slight recollection of the defendant, but could not swear to his having been in gaol. No trace of conviction can be found of him. If he has been in gaol, it must have been before photographs of prisoners were taken.

Low-a-toong, master of a fish lan at West Point, said he knew the defendant to be a good man. The lobe of his left ear fell off from disease. His great toe on the right foot fell off in the same way.

On examination this was found to be incorrect, as that toe was in its right place, but a small toe on the left foot was found gone.

Inspector Stroud said the defendant was now employed in the Yow-mah-tee pass boat.

The witness Low-a-toong said he was willing to stand security for defendant.

Defendant was bound over in one householder, $25, to appear and answer any charge for the next two months.

KOWLOON GAMBLERS.

Three Chinese, Chn-chow-lai, Choy-a-sow, and Lee-a-lee, were charged by Inspector Batten with street gambling at Too-ka-wan, British Kowloon, near the Docks.

Complainant stated that he received information that gambling was continually going on near the Docks, and he took a few of his Chinese lukongs and sent them on before him. The defendants were arrested by the lukongs. He himself saw the people from the distance leaving.

Chinese constable 138 deposed to going to the spot and arresting the defendants, whom he found gambling. The dice and basin produced were in use. There were other constables with him.

Chinese constable 597 corroborated the evidence of P.C. 138.

Defendants were sent to 14 days' hard labor.

ASSAULT.

M. Ullmann, trader, now residing at Nos. 96 and 98, Queen's Road, summoned Mr. Defries for assaulting him in his shop, between 10 and 11 a.m. of the 11th instant.

Complainant stated that between those hours the defendant came into the shop and said to him: "I have not come on business, I have merely come to see whether you will kick me out." He told him that knowing his character he had good reason to kick him out, on which the defendant gave him a blow over the left eye, cutting it with a large gold ring. The defendant then left the shop, and on going out of the door, said that if he caught him out in the street, he would break him into pieces. His brother and a small Chinese boy were in the shop at the time, and there was a crowd round the door. He had no transaction with defendant, but has seen him before, and had received information of squeezes on his brother by defendant.

Mr. Defries said that between 10 and 11 o'clock he was passing the shop of complainant's brother, coming from the American mail steamer. His young brother called him, and he stood at the door talking to him, when the complainant came to him and asked what business he had there, and made use of very insulting language towards him, also threatening that if he placed his foot within the door he would kick him out. He said to him, "What reason have you to kick me out?" and taking him by the arm gently asked him what he had done that he should be insulted in that way. With this the complainant grasped him by the whiskers, which was an insult he would not allow the Emperor to impose on him, and commenced to push him, when his ring came into contact with complainant's eye.

J. Ullmann, sworn, stated he is brother to first witness. He did not see last witness grasp the defendant by the whiskers. Did not see the defendant get hold of complainant by the arm, only saw the defendant strike his brother. He was present the whole of the time, and saw no more.

A small Chinese boy, declared, said he was standing at the door of his master's shop at 11 o'clock. Presently he saw the defendant strike his master on the eye. Saw the defendant grasp his master by the arm. Did not see his master grasp the defendant by the whiskers, as when the defendant grasped his master by the arm he got afraid and went away, but came back in time to see defendant strike his master.

His Worship asked the witness whether he knew where little boys go to when they die if they tell lies; whether he knew they go to a bad place?

Witness said he knew it was very wrong to tell lies, but he was sure he did not know where he would go to when he died, whether he told lis or not.

Defendant said he only slapped complainant because he insulted him in such a way that he would allow no man in the world to do, namely, by grasping his whiskers, independent of the insulting language in French used towards him.

Defendant was fined $2.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, with the following jury: Messrs. Rogerson, Grant, and W. H. Moore, on the body of a European, name unknown.

Lai Aying, goat herd, stated that he found the body on the hills on Tuesday. The spot was above a tea-stall on the Pokfulum-road, a little above the 500 feet level from the waterworks. About 3 p.m. he was there looking after his goats. He found the body lying on its back on the hill-side, and there were two wild dogs or foxes near it. Witness has never been so far up the hill before. The only path near the place is that from the waterworks. Witness went near enough to see that the body was that of a foreigner, and then being frightened he ran away. He mentioned the matter in the evening to his father, who reported it at the Central Station. Took nothing away from the neighbourhood of the body. Saw no knife near it. About 7 p.m. he guided the police to the place, and found the body in the same position as when he saw it before. Did not mention the matter to any one before telling his father. Did not notice a wound on the neck. Did not see the pistol. The road cannot be seen from the spot.

This witness was informed by the Captain Superintendent of Police that he would be rewarded for giving the information.

Inspector Orley stated that in consequence of a telegram from the Central Station he went at 7 p.m. on Tuesday with last witness nearly two miles along the Pokfulum Road, as far as the Blue Bungalow. He then ascended a goat track from the road, and after searching for about two hours found the body of deceased more than 100 yards above the 500 feet level. It was in a large hollow which cannot be seen from the road. The body was lying on the East side of a water-course on a grassy slope: the head was up-hill and towards Pokfulum. It was then moonlight, and the party had lamps. The body was clothed in a jacket, Crimean shirt, trousers and boots, and a hat under the back of the head, which was bent over slightly to the left. The handkerchief and the paper produced were lying near the body. The former contained five cartridges for a breach-loading pistol, and was lying near the left knee. The pistol produced was close to the body on the left side, near the breast. The body was searched, and there were found on it a Mexican dollar, an American quarter, a French 50 centimes piece, and three sous, all loose in the trousers pocket. There were no marks of a struggle, but there was a pool of blood by the head. There was what appeared to be a bullet wound on either side of the head. The right arm of the body was extended, and the left was by the side. Did not see any other wound. Had the body removed. The pistol is a double barrelled one of French make. There were two discharged cartridges in it corresponding to those in the handkerchief. The hammers were both down: one came off when cocked, the other is in good order. There was no knife near the body.

C. J. Wharry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that the body was brought in at about 10.30 p.m. on Tuesday. He examined it in the morning, and found is to be that of a European, apparently a sailor. It appeared to have been dead about three weeks, perhaps longer. The age was about 30. The body was well clothed and appeared to have been that of a strong muscular man. Deceased had a slight moustache and full sandy beard and whiskers: the hair was also sandy. There was a hole on the head about three inches above and slightly behind the right ear. It was rather more than half an inch in diameter and clean cut. This was the wound of entrance; that of exit he found on the left side, rather lower and more forward than the other. This wound might have been self-inflicted. The two wounds communicated the one with the other. There is also a great cavity in the left side of the neck, the upper edge of which was sharp and well defined as if it were the edge of an incised wound. The whole neck was open from the angle of the jaw to the collar-bone The shape of the upper edge led to the supposition that there had been not less than two cuts. These injuries were probably not the result of decomposition or the movement of the body. Nor was it likely that they were caused by animals preying upon the body. So large an incision would probably be deep and would be accompanied by injuries to large vessels, which would shortly prove mortal. The left thumb was missing: it was clean gone from the joint. The end joint of the left fore-finger was also missing and the joint was gnawed. The injuries to the hand were probably inflicted by animals. The right hand was partially clenched. The hair was matted together at the back of the head, apparently with blood, the hat adhering to the head. The left shoulder of the coat was covered with a dark glutinous smear as if of congealed blood. The wound in the neck could not have been caused by a bullet. The wound through the head must have caused instantaneous death.

The witness was here requested to compare the bullets found with the wound in the head, and he left the Court for that purpose.

A seaman boarding at the Sailors' Home volunteered the information that he fancied he recognised the deceased's face as familiar to him. The man he would identify him with was a German officer who was boarding at the Home some time ago, but whose name he did not know.

Dr. Wharry on his return reported that he had found a second wound on the right temple about half an inch in front of the ear. This was a clean cut wound, and the bullets found near deceased fitted it. The wound of exit must have belonged to this second wound, and not to the one first discovered, which is two inches from it. The aperture in the skull first described on the right hand side is too small to admit one of the bullets, only a chip of bone having been carried away. He found a fragment of a bullet between the skin and the bone lying on the depression of the skull. The cavity of the skull is empty, so that the wound cannot be traced to its exit.

The inquest was then adjourned *sine die*.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON IN OHIO—IS IT A VOLCANO?

(*Cleveland (O.) Herald.*)

Three miles from Bainbridgde, Ross county, is located a hill of considerable altitude, known as "Copperas Mountain." Out of the top of this mountain issues a constant stream of smoke, while on its summit and general surface the vegetation has withered and died, until the whole hill presents a barren, sterile and desolate aspect, blasted as if by a whirlwind of fire. The ground on top of the hill is so uncomfortably hot that it is almost impossible for a bare-footed person to walk there. It is believed by persons who have visited and inspected this mountain that the entire interior of the hill is a mass of ignited combustible matter, and that the fire is and has been spreading with considerable rapidity. The theory presented to account for this strange phenomenon is that on or about the first day of last October the party to whom the land belongs was burning brush on the hill-side, and that the flames communicated to inflammable matter, probably crude oil, coal, or other combustible substances, contained in the geological formation of hill, and that, the hill being full of such matter, the fire gradually gained headway until the interior has become a mass of molten metal. The quenching of the fire is, of course, impossible from its situation, and how long it will burn, and when, if ever, the fire will reach a point where it can be controlled, can only be conjectured. At present there is no danger to be apprehended to property in the vicinity, but there is no telling what shape the thing may eventually take, and there are not wanting those whose imaginative dispositions lead them to predict that this is but the beginning of what may turn out to be a young volcano.

MOONEY v. PLOW.

(*To the Editor of the Singapore Daily Times.*)

SIR:—"*The right possessed by the public, through the Press, of criticising any judgment delivered by a judge, is, by usage and judicial decision, incontrovertible.*" These are not my words but those of the *China Mail*, and as you have endorsed them by reproducing them in your issue of the 26th ultimo, you will perhaps allow me to exercise "the right" by commenting upon the judgment given in the case of "Mooney *v.* Plow," (in which I was plaintiff) published in your paper of the 1st instant. In doing so I shall, as far as possible, refer only to the official copies of the pleadings and judgment, that I may not be taxed with misrepresentation. Four months and a half ago, on the 15th October, I applied in writing to Mr. H. E. Plow, Private Secretary to H. E. Sir Harry Ord, for a Government appointment, sending him my credentials, having been instructed to do so by the Assistant Colonial Secretary. No acknowledgment of the receipt of this letter or its contents having been vouchsafed me, I wrote nine days after, begging him to return my papers if he had no object in detaining them, as I wished to go to China. Having waited another week for the reply I expected but was not favored with, I went up to see defendant at Government House on the 30th October. He sent me out a letter to the Assistant Colonial Secretary to get my papers; the latter, after keeping me waiting for two hours, sent me word by a clerk they would be forwarded to me next day. As I did not receive them, and no one concerned had the courtesy to offer me any excuse for the delay, after waiting yet another week, I wrote again to Mr. Plow, on the 5th November,—this communication, like the former ones, remaining unnoticed. Hearing, however, incidentally, from an Hon. Member of Council that the defendant wished me to apply again to Mr. Irving for them, I did so by letter dated 15th November; this letter like all my others was treated with contemptuous silence. Having so far borne these delays and this incivility patiently for a month, I then addressed the Colonial Secretary on the subject, who, like his colleagues, deemed my letter unworthy of notice. After waiting a few days more I made, (on a Friday) my second *personal* application for my papers at the C. S. O., when, a clerk again attempting to put me off with excuses, I left a message to say I should place the matter in my solicitor's hands if my papers were not returned me by the following Monday My solicitor having given notice of action, the defendant condescended to answer *him*, and about the 5th Dec. the fact was elicited that the papers were lost! In justice to the defendant it must be stated that now, (with the fear of the law before his eyes,) he began to express some consideration for the anxiety, loss, and delay he was occasioning me, and actually found time to write and express his sorrow for what had occurred, accompanied with vague offers of service which would have had but little weight with shipowners. These are the facts as they occurred. It is set forth in the pleadings that the defendant was sued for detaining my master's certificate and 24 testimonials as to ability and character, by reason of which detention I was prevented from obtaining or procuring employment as a Master Mariner, lost the earnings which might have accrued to me, and was otherwise injured. Under a second count the defendant was sued for wrongfully depriving me of the use of my papers. Under the first count the return of the papers was claimed and damages for their detention, and under the second count $5,000 damages. The defendant pleaded:—I. That he did not detain my papers. II. That he was not guilty. III. That the papers were not mine. IV. That his official position as Secretary to the Governor shielded him from liability for the loss of the papers inasmuch as they were delivered him to be laid before His Excellency, that the rules of the service required him subsequently to transmit them to the Colonial Secretary *to whom the papers were accordingly sent in the execution of his duty*, and that he was released from the consequence of their loss by the rules of the service. The whole of the judgment, with the exception of extraordinary climax, was, of necessity, in my favor, but I say that the verdict is illogical, and admitting, as the judge does, the liability the defendant incurred by his negligence, I say further the paltry sum awarded me ($10) as damages for the expenses, loss of time, and anxiety I suffered for four months, but adds, to the injury I have sustained. I will endeavour to prove this by first quoting and then commenting upon it.

"The next question is, what amount of damages is the plaintiff entitled to? He alleges in his declaration that he was prevented from procuring employment as a Master Mariner, and lost the wages, earnings and profits which would and might have accrued to him from such employment. There is not the slightest evidence of this, however, and, in the two letters which he writes to Mr. Irving and the Colonial Secretary on the 15th and 18th November, he makes no allusion to it and makes no reference to his intention of proceeding to China, although in his evidence he lays great stress upon it, and also upon the strong probability of his finding employment in Hongkong. It is absurd to suppose that the loss of a Master's Certificate and Testimonials could have kept him out of employment: he did not the less cease to hold a Master's Certificate because it was not immediately forthcoming, and the absence of the Testimonials could have been easily explained by a letter which he would have had no difficulty in obtaining from the Defendant himself. The true measure of damages in case of absolute loss would have been the expenses which he would have incurred in replacing the Certificate and Testimonials. He has been put to no such expense, however, inasmuch as the papers have all been restored to him, and I consider that he is only entitled to nominal damages, viz., $10."

This means, in plain English, that, having been deprived of my papers, I should not only have put up with their loss and the insulting silence with which my written applications for their return was met, but also have gone quietly away without bringing this action. I did not act in this convenient manner, as I knew that my Master's Certificate was as indispensable to me as to any other master mariner, a fact which the judge ignores, or is not acquainted with, but any one at all conversant with shipping matters knows that the deprivation of Certificate and testimonials is as bad to a Sea-Captain as maiming him for life would be. The judge, too, lays stress upon the omission he considers I made in my two letters to Mr. Irving and the Colonial Secretary. What had I to do with them? I considered Mr. Plow, and him alone, responsible, *he* received; *he* lost my papers, and I repeatedly wrote *him* that he was keeping me from going to China for want of my papers, having in fact lost a free passage to Hongkong by having to wait for them. In face of the fact that I could not even get a *reply* to my letters, "it is absurd to suppose," as the Judge curtly puts it, that I could have easily got a letter from the defendant to explain the "absence of my testimonials," and it is still more "absurd to suppose," as the judge seems to, that even if I had obtained such a letter—even though it bore the weighty name of a Governor's Private Secretary—that such a document would have compensated me for the loss of the accumulated testimonials of twenty years, which, apart from their intrinsic value to me as a means of obtaining employment, were naturally (to me) almost priceless as the record of the best part of my life. The judge's allusion to this part of the case seems to me quite uncalled for. The dictum that "the true measure of damages in case of absolute loss would have been the expenses incurred in replacing the certificate and testimonials" appears to me nonsense. No offer was made, no steps taken to procure me a duplicate Certificate (or even to acquaint me of the necessity for one) until after the action was commenced, and, had the testimonials not been so curiously found at the 11th hour, in the place where the defendant had carelessly deposited them, most of them could not have been "replaced" at all, as out of 18 of the testimonials to my character as a ship-master, only five of the firms from whom I received them are now in existence,—and, even in the case of the five firms still extant, it would have been almost a matter of impossibility to supply dates and particulars of service, to say nothing of the trouble and annoyance it would have occasioned myself and the gentlemen in question. The judge has totally failed to grasp the points at issue in this case, for granting that I was justified in seeking legal redress for the detention of my papers, and that the defendant was, as proved, guilty of their detention, I was compelled either to abandon my papers and my claim for compensation or to remain here and prosecute the case, at great personal expense and inconvenience, for which I have received the magnificent award of $10.

There are other and obvious points of this judgment which appear to me equally open to comment, as they are opposed to common sense, but fearing to trespass too much on your space, I will conclude by stating that I intend to devote the amount of damages awarded me towards founding a Fund for the benefit of pluralist Office-Mongers, for their encouragement in the "insolence of office," and for relieving them from the burthen of having to pay for gross carelessness. The short title of this Fund will be the

"H. F. P."
or
"Hold Fast Papers" Fund,

Further subscriptions to which are solicited by

Your obedt. servant the Founder,
J. MOONEY.

Singapore, 3rd March, 1873.

THE EASTERN BILL OF LADING.

The following observations, made by Mr. Alfred Holt of Liverpool on the above subject, will doubtless be read with interest:—

I am led to print the following memorandum not only because, as shipowner, I am injured by this form of Bill of Lading, but because I believe that the holders of it have never fully realized in what a dangerous position it places them. In short, I believe it would have been difficult to devise an agreement with more injury and *less benefit* to the owners of both ship and cargo than this ill-considered document.

Screw Steamers as a conveyance for cargo, came into general use about 1850, and from that time until 1871 alterations and additions were made from time to time in the Bills of Lading used for the various lines of vessels, as circumstances required. Whether these alterations and additions were too much in favor of the shipowner, and not considerate enough for the shipper, need not be discussed here, one thing, however, is certain, that, for twenty years together, a large and increasing trade was carried on under these Bills of Lading, and so far as I know, no merchant or shipper ever suffered by any clause in them.

One would have thought this was a fair reason for letting them alone.

In 1871 the shipowners in the New York trade (provoked, I doubt not, by the claims made on them for loss of cargo arising probably from insufficient packing) inserted a clause that they would no longer be accountable for damage done by the stevedore in loading and discharging the cargo. They ought not to have taken up such a position, and soon had to abandon it, and this incident caused the attention of shippers and merchants to be directed to the clauses in the Bills of Lading used in other trades.

The London merchants in the East India trade, therefore, held a meeting and formed a committee, with instructions to act with some shipowners and arrange a new form of Bill of Lading, which should be equitable and satisfactory to both.

The merchants on this committee were men of the highest standing and character, and occupy business positions of such magnitude, that they will not conceive it any disrespect to them if I say they could not be expected to know the intricacies of the working of a line of steamers taking cargo for several ports.

After some discussion, the form of Bill of Lading, now called the Eastern Bill of Lading, was decided upon for the trade through the Suez Canal.

Its main object is to compel a shipowner, when he lays his vessel on the berth, to state the exact ports he intends her to call at.

This is with the intention of—

1st.—Preventing a shipowner vitiating the merchant's policies by deviations not provided for in the policies, and which were unknown to the merchant at the time he effected his insurance;

2nd.—Preventing a loss of market to a merchant through the delay in the arrival of his goods, owing to the time spent at port of call.

There are other clauses in it worthy of note, only as opening the door to litigation, but which I shall not for sake of brevity enter on here.

In respect of the first object of the Bill of Lading, a shipper may bind a shipowner down in any way he likes, but nothing he can do will prevent the ship calling at ports if the master chooses, the only possible mode of making him hesitate to call is to render him or his owner liable for the consequences.

That he will call after he has bound himself not to do so, is shown by the fact that on two occasions ships have done so within the first twelve months after the adoption of the Bill of Lading.

In fact, it seems agreed by common consent (at least I have never heard it disputed) that a ship may call anywhere so long as she provides for the shipper's risk as well as her own.

There can be no reasonable doubt, therefore, that it will be done hereafter, especially as the inducements to do so are increasing yearly.

Now let us consider the position of a holder of an Eastern Bill of Lading under these circumstances.

The deviation (as it is called) takes place either with or without the owner's knowledge. It is essential to bear this in mind, because it makes a material difference in the position of of a Bill of Lading holder.

Let us first take the case of a deviation happening without the shipowner's knowledge, and the vessel afterwards to be lost (for unless lost no question will arise.)

The Merchant Shipping Amendment Act 1862, section 54, provides that in this case the owner's liability is limited to £8 per ton, so that for an ordinary steamer, such as go to China, of about 2,000 tons, carrying a cargo worth £200,000, the owner (if solvent after the loss of his ship) would pay £16,000 into Court and have done with the matter.

But what is the position of the holder of an Eastern Bill of Lading whose goods are at the bottom of the sea?

DR. LUSHINGTON.

(Telegraph.)

With Dr. Lushington passes into the dim, silent land the last great link which binds us to the illustrious men of another day. His ninety-one years took him back some time beyond the great crisis of modern history, the French Revolution. As a boy he might have shaken hands with Mirabeau, have listened to the silvery talk of Madame Roland, or seen the noblest heads of France rolling on the guillotine. He might have seen Burke in the flush of his fame, when every Conservative in the country was driven wild with delight by his wonderful pamphlet on turbulent France. He might have talked with contemporaries of Pope, Addison, Swift, and Bolingbroke. Such another life as his, ending when his began, would take us back to the morrow of the day when William landed and James II. retired, and give us the talk of men who are now princes of literature and politics. But he did not need to draw any interest from celebrities whom he might have seen, or things that he might have heard. As the friend, or the associate, or the political foe, of the most famous personages who were the leaders of England in the early part of this century, he could have told a memorable part of the national history with the force, the vividness, and the veracity of an eye-witness. A young aspirant of great ambition as well as ability, equally eager for political and legal distinction, he threw himself into the Parliamentary struggles of his time. He had, doubtless, often heard the speeches of Pitt, and he would have been able to tell us whether that marvel of debate did outshine all the masters of Parliamentary retort in our own era. The burning, impetuous argumentation of Fox must have been as familiar to him as the oratory of Bright is to any well-educated and able young man of the present day. And Dr. Lushington went into Parliament soon enough to see for years how Canning led the House, how the brilliant plebeian had to fight against the coldness and the jealousy of his patrician friends, and how easily he could win triumphs in debate by the force and the charm of his oratory. Dr. Lushington was one of the few surviving men who had battled for years in a House of Commons which was free from the touch of Reform, and which still believed that rotten boroughs were a sacred part of the Constitution. That was long ago; that was a time in which Whiggery was held to be first cousin to Red Republicanism, instead of first cousin to High Toryism. The *Edinburgh Review* now the most staid and decorous of periodicals, then excited so much warmth that a copy of it has been kicked down stairs by an enraged Tory, because it had dared to lay a sacrilegious pen on the sacred right of families to own boroughs as well as packs of hounds, and to represent a county as well as hunt one. It is difficult to bring such a time before us even by the force of imagination, for parties, popular feelings, popular demands, and democratic power, have all been so changed that we seem to hear another language and to be in contact with the minds of a different political race. If a Tory politician of the time of Dr. Lushington's youth were to come back to life again, and if he were to be told how far the political centre of gravity had been changed, without being also told what had been the practical result, he would fancy that the Constitution must be tottering to ruin. The venerable Judge came from such an epoch of political bigotry and fear, and yet he brought to our day a Liberalism which was ever fresh; which did not expand for a season and then close up as if the time had come for nature to stop the work of political development, but which was quickened into vigorous life by the heat of every contest.

Dr. Lushington would be memorable even for what he did in Parliament, at the Bar, and on the bench; but a peculiar interest is attached to his name by the fact that he was the friend or the foe of so many famous characters. What a decisive influence he had on the life of Lord Byron, by giving the counsel which finally separated the gifted voluptuary from his wife, and virtually made him a social outlaw, is one of the darkest passages in the history of that brilliant and unhappy poet. Perhaps Dr. Lushington has carried the secret of the separation to the grave. At least, he would not open his lips when the whole country was discussing it a few years ago with as keen an interest as if it had been a great question of State, and when both parties were appealing to him for a word that should settle the dispute for ever. He would not speak, and it may be that, out of sanctities of private confidence, he has died and made no sign. But there were far brighter episodes in his life, if there were none more honourable. He belonged to a race of men who did not allow their passion for politics or for law to make them forget how poor a thing is life when shorn of the charms of good-fellowship. It was a time in which, as a great novelist has said, Old Leisure had not yet died. There was not, perhaps, so swift a race for the foremost post in politics and law, or at least the chief members of each sphere knew better than we do how to combine hard work with the enjoyment of life. The clubs, if fewer, smaller, and less luxuriant, were the scenes of more like the gatherings of witty and jovial loungers that have been made immortal by the writers of Queen Anne's time. Breakfast parties were still occasions of literary and political jubilee. Some of the most brilliant talkers in the world were ready to throw forth the riches of their conversation at the breakfast table of Rogers before going down to the House of Commons or back to their studies, to begin the serious work of the day. Macaulay would come from the solitude of his books in the Albany, Hallam from his library, Sydney Smith from the writing of witticisms for the *Edinburgh*, and Brougham from his briefs, to pour out in one forenoon such eloquence, erudition, wit, and invective as would have filled a brilliant number of a quarterly review. Most of these men worked hard, but, as Dr. Lushington could tell, they were oftener in public view than the like minds of our time. Brougham, indeed, was a prodigious worker. There are traditions that he has dispensed with more than snatches of sleep almost for a week, and has filled up the seven days with the writing of articles for the *Edinburgh*, pleading in the Courts of Law, speaking or sitting in the House of Commons, and going to dinner-parties to keep up the kinship between intellect and good wine. During the delivery of his great speech in defence of Queen Caroline, when he might have been expected to be crushed beneath the weight of forensic and political labours, he found time to attend the parties at Holland House, and to talk of all the things that interested the most select coterie of the Whigs. Our time has at least as hard workers as Lord Brougham, but it would be difficult to name one who bears a crushing load of toil so lightly. There is none, perhaps, who unites so many and such various parts as a leader of the Liberal party, a barrister in large practice, a reviewer who wrote as much as a professional man of letters, and a diner-out of superlative powers. The individual who came nearest to the friend of Lushington in versatility of power, and in the capacity for doing many tasks at one time, was perhaps the late Lord Lytton, who was scholar, historian, poet, dramatist, novelist, essayist, all in one. In these days we tend to produce specialists, who work hard in one walk, and do not venture into any other.

If Dr. Lushington wrote the recollections of his life, it will prove one of the richest autobiographies in the language. It will bring to light that personal element of history which is hidden from the ordinary annalist, and which only finds its way into print as one after another of the actors drop off the stage, leaving behind them the written story of what they saw and heard in the by-paths of political and literary life. Thanks to the idolatrous note-taking of Boswell, we know Johnson better than we know the men of our own day. Pitt's fondest literary aspiration was to read some of those unreported, lost speeches with which Bolingbroke had charmed the House of Commons. But what would not students give for a minute report of what Bolingbroke said and did when in company with Swift, Atterbury, Pope, and his political boon companions! And how eagerly would all readers run to see a minute account of such men as Canning, Shelley, or Macaulay as they appeared in private life, when they were not speaking or writing, but were flinging forth with unremediated ease and fire the stored-up riches of their minds! Dr. Lushington must have known or seen all the personages who won fame in the first half of the century; and they present a wonderful array of brilliant gifts. Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Campbell, Wordsworth, Moore, De Quincey, Fox, Canning, Grey, Peel—with these names Dr. Lushington could have made us familiar. Almost the sole survivor of a great race, he was like one of those aged trees which break the loneliness of hillsides, and carry the imagination back to the forest luxuriance and majesty of earlier times.

LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD.

(Alta.)

An American telescope is now being constructed in Massachusetts, the object glass of which is 27½ inches in diameter. It is intended for an observatory, to be located on some summit of the Rocky mountain range, where the pure atmosphere will render its great power the means of wonderful discoveries in astronomy. The construction of this large glass has required months of the most skilful and careful labor, and the lens is considered so valuable that a fireproof safe was built for its protection, in which it is deposited at night. This telescope will be the largest refractor in the world, and is one of the five most powerful, four of which are in the United States.

A NEW WAY TO LIGHT GAS.

(New York World, January 19th.)

A new method of lighting gas has been invented by Mr. J. Billington Booth, of Preston. By this method street lamps can be lighted simultaneously from any distance. The apparatus constituting the invention, the Preston *Chronicle* tells us, looks like a moderately sized globular inkstand of glass, surmounted by a tube of the same material, with a metallic top; by screwing off the burner it can be very easily attached to any lamp, chandelier-pipe, or ordinary gas-jet. The base or globular portion is well filled with deep red-colored liquid, so cheap that three penny worth will serve the lamp for a year. Over the liquid and within the glass tube there is a plate of zinc, with a piece of graphite or gas coal, and between these and a thin coiled platinum wire, fixed over the cup of the general vessel, into which a gas burner is inserted, galvanic communication is obtained. Ignition is thus effected: A pipe is screwed to the top of the gas pipe; pressure on the gas in this pipe causes a simultaneous depression upon the chemical solution which occupies a lower level in two side tubes; the gas occupies the vacuum caused by the displaced liquid, and then ascends to a chamber connected with the burner, while the displaced liquid is pressed into two side tubes effecting contact with the zinc and graphite, and generating galvanic activity. This is communicated to the platinum wire, and excites its catalytic power; the wire being then exposed to the ascending jet of gas, immediate ignition takes place.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ON JAPAN.

"Progress in every direction" is the latest news from Japan. This singular country is making rapid strides towards the attainment of a high standard of national life. Indeed, bearing in mind the plasticity of the people, their persistent industry and power of acquiring information, it is likely that Japan will ere long be placed fairly on a level with regard to political freedom, intellectual culture, commercial activity, and weight in the polity of the world, with some of the first nations of the West. It seems but yesterday since modern ideas were introduced in this ancient Empire, and already they have spread from one end to the other of a territory as large as Germany. The autocratic system has been brought to a close, and an Upper and Lower House of Representatives have been established. The next mail will probably tell us of the elections, which were to take place in December. Railways have been introduced, treaties of commerce contracted with most of the leading Powers, schools have been built, and are supported with astonishing munificence. The most progressive islanders in every province have moreover clad themselves in a style that would make them quite at home in London, Paris, or Berlin. Open prostitution, the great blot in their social system, is threatened with extinction; a police founded on an English model has been organised; and, what is perhaps even more difficult to comprehend or believe, priests nurtured in a faith whose adherents number a larger part of mankind than any other, have declared themselves ready to accept all that is good in other religions, while some of them are becoming missionaries, in order that they may go back to enlighten their fellow-countrymen. In Chasaki the rich native merchants are subscribing handsome sums to establish schools for the common folk, one Japanese Peabody, named Ku-no-ike, having given £100,000. What may we not hope from a land where such public spirit is displayed, and whose inhabitants are so quick to follow a good initiative! Whatever we may be able to teach them, these Eastern Islanders are setting us an example of liberality and of faith in progress which perhaps no other nation, ancient or modern, has exhibited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 12TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $632½ to $640, cash and credit, little doing; New Benares, $572½ to $577½, cash and credit; Old Patna, $652½ to $657½, cash and credit; Old Benares, $602½ to $607½, cash and credit; Malwa, $600 cash, and $605 on credit.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,100 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 27 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$52 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$320 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$36 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$23 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—9 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 128 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—46 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—$20 per share discount, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—35 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... —
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight. —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5¾

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228¾

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228¾

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....74¾
Bank, 15 days sight.....74¾
Private, 30 days' sight.....75¾

SALES ON MARCH 12TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Gypsum, 200 piculs, at $1.52, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.50, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 30 bags, at Tls. 4.8.4.0, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Lurahan Seeds, 100 piculs, at $1.25, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Rattans, 200 bundles, at $4.40, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Saigon Rice, 2,500 piculs, at $1.42, by Hop-hing by retail.

White Wax, 5 pieces, at $64.00, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Tobacco Leaf, 100 bundles, at $4.30, by Kwong-yuet-loi to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 20 bags, at $12.70, by wing-shing to travelling trader.

Tin Slabs, 280 pieces, at $35.50, by Wing-on to travelling trader.

American Flour, 50 lbs., 500 bags, at $1.72, Fook-yuen-loong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $15.30, by Yuo-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 20 packages, at $34.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 400 piculs, at $1.76, by Kwong-mow-tye to travelling trader.

JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1ly 634 April 6

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 17th inst.
LONDON	Harwich	Thomas Dickson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Alhambra	Nelson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Green Jacket	Krogh	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Iphigenia	Quedens	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Dragon	McClemmon	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Nyassa	Garrioch	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Cap-sing-moon	Sorenson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Canadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Forward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Japan (str.)	De Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Candelaria	Barredo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mariveles (str.)	Zuvala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Volga (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Antenor (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Hoogly (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hongkong (str.)	Symington	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Farrow	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a Choice Assortment of
SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
in Colors and Styles,
Suitable for Dinner and Evening Wear.
ORGANDIES and SWISS MUSLINS,
With White and Colored Figures and Stripes.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
HUMAN HAIR,
in Short and Long Lengths,
HAIR NETS,
CHIGNON BLOCK,
AND
FRIZZETS.
Also,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES
of the newest make.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
289 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—
AMONTILLADO.
AMOROSO.
GREEN SEAL.
BLUE SEAL.
BROWN SEAL.
YELLOW SEAL.
WHITE SEAL.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—
SUPERIOR OLD.
SUPERIOR PALE.
THIRD QUALITY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—
IRISH.
SCOTCH.
Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC *(Fine Champagne.)*
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS:—
CHATEAU DE LA PICOTIERE.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
Haut SAUTERNE.
FENARD'S 1ST QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
Apply to
H. L. NORONHA,
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.
3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

FOR SALE.

NO. 2 Superior MANILA CIGARS, (Aroceros and Fortin.) Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 323 Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN
REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.
" COATINGS for Spring Wear.
FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.
QUILTINGS for VESTS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.
REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.
HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of
DAMASK CLOTHS,
" NAPKINS to match,
" DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.
DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.
ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.
BED QUILTS.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.
BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.
TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.
365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

GREAT REDUCTION TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
ONE MONTH FROM DATE.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FLOYD'S SOUTH CHINA ALBUM.

PRICE, $13 for FIFTY VIEWS, unmounted, with printed description of every Photograph (Entered at Stationers' Hall.)
Sets in well bound volumes can be obtained at $18.
Further particulars can be obtained at the Establishment of
W. P. FLOYD,
Wyndham Street.
1m 322 Hongkong, 26th February, 1873.

GERMAN SELTZER,
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 German Barkantine
"ANNA."
Eisenmenger, Master, of 227 tons Register.
Apply to
BOURJAU & Co.
tf 356 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf. 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

永隆記煤
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

廣興記煤
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1285 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"ANTENOR"
will be dispatched at noon TO-DAY, the 13th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
375 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"MARIVELES,"
Captain Zavala, will be despatched to the above port TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
5d 393 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM"
will be despatched on or about 17th instant.
Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 %, all risks, 23/. %, F. P. A.
" Silk 19/. %, do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
11d 376 Hongkong, 7th March, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer
"JAPAN,"
Captain de Smidt, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 407 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Flambeau, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
398 Hongkong, 11th March, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"HOOGLY,"
Captain ——, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
399 Hongkong, 11th March, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [400

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873. [401

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"DRAGON,"
McClemmon, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 408 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

THE well-known *A* 1 British Clipper Barque
"FORWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 409 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct.*

THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque
"CAP-SING-MOON,"
Captain Sorenson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 394 Hongkong, 10th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Patterson, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"CANDELARIA,"
Barredo, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 243 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,

THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
shortly expected from Amoy, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 355 Hongkong, 4th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"ALHAMBRA,"
Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"GREEN JACKET,"
Krogh, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 271 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE new *A* 1 German Barque
"IPHIGENIA,"
480 Tons, Capt. Quedens, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 272 Hongkong, 14th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"HARWICH,"
Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE *A* 1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*SINDH*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 12th March, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *TRAVANCORE*, Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th March, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 12th April, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco May 14th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Shanghai.—Per *Antenor*, to-day, the 13th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-loong*, to-morrow, the 14

Extracts.

THE OLD GARDEN.

I stood in an ancient garden,
With high red walls around,
Over them gray and green lichen
In shadowy arabesque wound.

The topmost climbing blossoms
On fields kine-haunted looked out,
But within were shelter and shadow,
And daintiest odours about.

There were alleys and lurking arbors—
Deep glooms into which to dive;
The lawns were as soft as fleeces—
Of daisies I counted but five.

The sun-dial was so aged
It had gathered a thoughtful grace;
And the round about of the shadow
Seemed to have furrowed its face.

The flowers were all of the oldest
That ever in garden sprang;
Red, and blood-red, and dark purple,
The rose-lamps flaming hung.

Along the borders fringed
With broad thick edges of box,
Stood foxgloves and gorgeous poppies,
And great-eyed hollyhocks.

There were junipers trimmed into castles,
And ash-trees bowed into tents;
For the garden, the ancient and pensive,
Still wore quaint ornaments.

It was all so stately fantastic,
Its old wind hardly would stir;
Young Spring, when she merrily entered,
Must feel it no place for her.

—*Geo. Macdonald in "Good Words."*

GRISI'S DEBUT.

When Grisi came down the bridge upon the stage, there was on the instant such a burst of applause that made the house ring from end to end. Not one in a hundred who had come to hear her knew anything whatever about her musical qualities. They had listened to her sister, Giudetta Grisi, two seasons previously, only to be disappointed, and a similar repetition, for aught they could tell, might once more be in store for them; but the personal beauty of that youthful Italian face, the slimness of her figure, and the modest confidence she manifested, seemed to act like an immediate charm, and to rouse even the most impassive into a state bordering upon little else than wild excitement. Scarcely, however, had she given the first bar of the "Di piacer," than her success was achieved. The peculiarity of her rich and full tone, the decision of her manner, and the undoubted signs of her proficiency, disarmed all criticism, and made her at once that favourite she never ceased to be so long as she remained in the full vigour of her powers.—*From "Musical Recollections of the Last Half Century."*

PAGANINI.

About the age of thirty, at which time, as we shall presently narrate, Paganini became free never again to be bound by any official appointment—the great violinist had exhausted all the possible resources of his instrument. From this time Paganini, incredible as it may appear, seldom, if ever, played except at concerts and rehearsals, and not always even at rehearsals. Mr. Harris, who for twelve months acted as his secretary, and seldom left him, never saw him take his violin from its case. At the hotels where he stopped the sound of his instrument was never heard. He used to say that he had worked enough, and had earned his right to repose; yet, without an effort, he continued to overcome the superhuman difficulties which he himself had created with the same unerring facility, and ever watched by the eager and envious eyes of critics and rivals. In vain! No false intonation, no note out of tune, no failure was ever perceptible. The *Times* critic, reviewing him in London some years before his death, says his octaves were so true, that they sounded like one note, and the most enormous intervals with triple notes, harmonics, and guitar effects, seem to have been invariably taken with the same precision. In the words of a critical judge, M. Fétis, "his hand was a geometrical compass, which divided the finger-board with mathematical precision." There is an amusing story told of an Englishman, who followed him from place to place, to hear him play in private, in the hope of discovering his "secret." At last, after many vain attempts, he managed to get lodged in the next room to the great artist. Looking through the keyhole, he beheld him seated on a sofa, about to take his violin from its case—at last! He raises it to his chin—but the bow?—is left in the case. The left hand merely measures with its enormous wiry fingers a few mechanical intervals, and the instrument is replaced in silence—not even then was a note to be heard! Yet every detail of rehearsal was an anxiety to him. Although he gave a prodigious number of concerts, he was always unusually restless and abstracted on the morning of the day on which he had to perform. He would be idle for hours on his sofa—or, at least he seemed to be idle—perhaps the works were then being wound up before going to rehearsal—he would then before starting take up his violin, examine it carefully, especially the screws, and, having satisfied himself, replace it in its shabby-worn case without striking a note. Then he would sort and arrange the orchestral parts of his solos, and go off to rehearsal. He was very unpunctual, and on one occasion kept the whole band waiting for an hour, and was at last found sheltering from the rain under a colonnade, rather than take a cab. This was in London. At the rehearsal there was always the most intense eagerness on the part of the band to see him play, and when he came to one of his prodigious cadenzas, the musicians would rise in their seats, and lean forward to watch every movement, and follow every sound. Paganini would then just play a few commonplace notes, stop suddenly, and, turning round to the band, wave his bow, with a malicious smile, and say, "Et cætera, Messieurs!" If anything went wrong, he got into a paroxysm of fury; but when things went well, he freely showed his satisfaction, and often exclaimed, "Bravissimo sicti tutti virtuosi!" He could be very courteous in his manner, and was not personally unpopular with his fellow-musicians, who stood greatly in awe of him. No one ever saw the principal parts of his solos, as he played by heart, for fear of the music being copied. The rehearsals over, he carried even the orchestral parts away with him. He would then go straight home, take a light meal, throw himself on his bed, and sleep profoundly until his carriage arrived to take him to the concert. His toilet was very simple, and took hardly any time; his coat was buttoned tightly over his chest, and marked the more conspicuously the impossible angles of his figure; his trousers hung loose for trousers of the period; his cravat was tight about his neck. He sweated so profusely over his solos, that he always carried a clean shirt in his violin trunk, and changed his linen once at least during the concert. At concert time he usually seemed in excellent spirits. His first question on arriving was always, "Is there a large audience?" If the room was full, he would say, "Excellent people! good, good!" If by any chance the boxes were empty, he would say, "Some of the effect will be lost." He kept his audience waiting a long time, and he would sometimes say, "I have played better," or "I have played worse," and occasionally his first solo would be more effective than his last. After once or twice trying the music of Kreutzer and Rode in public, he decided never to play any but his own, and said to his secretary, Mr. Harris, "I have my own peculiar style; in accordance with this I regulate my compositions. I had much rather write a piece in which I can trust myself entirely to my own musical impressions." "His art," observes M. Fetis, "was an art born with him, the secret of which he has carried to the grave."

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

(*Telegraph.*)

Once again news reaches us from the far North of that mysterious silent sea which lies round the Arctic Pole, and into which no vessel has ever yet made her way. As far back as the days of Barentz, in 1596, open water was seen to the eastward of the northernmost capes of Nova Zembla. The Dutch fishermen above and around Spitzbergen have frequently pushed their way through the ice into large open spaces, varying in size and form with the season and the winds. Dr. Scoresby, from observation of the manner in which, as the explorer approaches nearer and nearer to the Pole, the floe becomes capricious, and tends to melt away, was led to infer that there lies round the Pole a large expanse of clear, warm water, from which sets a continuous current towards the Equator. Baron Wrangell, when forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, sighted what he described as "a vast ocean;" and, still later, Captain Penny saw open water to the North of Wellington Sound. But it was by Mr. Morton, who accompanied Kane in his so-called Grinnell expeditions, that this open sea—the existence of which had long been suspected—was first actually viewed under circumstances that left no longer any room for doubt. Off Cape Constitution, in latitude 82 deg. 27 min. N, Mr. Morton, pressing his way due North, found that the land-ice and snow which had hitherto served as a pathway for his dogs began to crumble and melt, and that large pools of water began to appear. Still holding his course, he found himself, after a weary struggle over some miles of boulders, treading the beach of an unknown sea which, like the familiar waters of the South, dashed in billows at his feet. Scaling a high cliff, he looked out from an eminence of 840 feet, which commanded an horizon of almost 40 miles, upon a vast expanse of ocean. Far below him the waves, free of ice, moved by a heavy ground swell, dashed in wreaths of white surf against a rock-bound shore. Nor was this all. The open waters teemed with life. The whale wallowed and spouted. Ducks, gulls, and petrel of all kinds wheeled and screamed overhead; and vegetation—of a low order, it is true, yet indicating a comparatively temperate and equable climate—flourished in rich luxuriance. Nor could there be the least doubt that the unknown ocean whose waters rolled at Mr. Morton's feet was none other than that open Polar Sea of which glimpses had been caught by Barentz and Wrangell, by Penny and Inglefield. "Coming as it did," writes Kane, "a mysterious fluidity in the midst of vast plains of solid ice, it was well calculated to arouse emotions of the highest order; and I do not believe there was a man among us who did not long for the means of embarking upon its bright and lovely waters."

Now for the second time news reaches us of what we feel tempted to call the Morton Ocean. The barque *Cadmus* has brought home a letter from M. Pavy, the young and wealthy French explorer, dated from the eastern coast of Wrangell's land. Carrying with them a huge portable raft of inflated caoutchouc bags, upon which to cross any breaks of open water, the party had travelled northward until they reached a great river flowing from the north-west, and running at the rate of six knots an hour. Following the course of this grand current towards the north, they came, some eighty miles from its mouth, upon a level plain, over which, for an area of many miles, were scattered remains of the Mastodon, the antediluvian elephant of the Arctic zone. One of these huge monsters, the tusks of which projected above the snow, was dug up, and was found to be in a perfect state of preservation. In its stomach were the remains of its last meal—bark and grass, and fragments of boughs—which showed that the ice-bound plain must once have been a fertile valley. Nor, were these dead and frozen giants the sole tenants of this desolate expanse. The region abounded with polar bears. Arctic animals were numerous; while above the huge river, and over each of its banks, hovered countless myriads of fowl. What, however, is most important in M. Pavy's despatch is that his observations fully bear out those of Kane and Morton. The further North he pushes, the milder and the more equable does he find the temperature become. He is at present wintering in lat. 75° N. in the valley of this great river. But when Spring arrives he intends to push on due North in direct quest of Morton Ocean, upon which he will embark in his great raft, and endeavour to coast its shores. His companions, as well as himself, are in good health and excellent spirits, and most sanguine of ultimate success. He is still, it is true, close upon five hundred miles south of Kane's extreme point. But he will start early in the Spring, well equipped and supplied; the five hundred miles which at present lie between himself and Morton Ocean, will, if all goes well, soon be covered; and should the expedition prove successful, the gallant voyagers purpose to return by Melville Sound, and so into the Atlantic. Such is the statement given in the papers brought home by the good ship *Cadmus*, and obtained by her from the *George Robbins*, an Arctic whaler, which she encountered off Spitzbergen.

We may safely presume that the public are familiar with the theory of the open Polar Sea, as it has been more than once explained in our columns. The great Gulf Stream, rushing northward at a considerable depth, is supposed to flow towards the Pole in a vast undercurrent, and there, rising to the surface, to form a warm open sea, teeming with life. Round the margin of this ocean is formed a huge ring of ice which keeps pressing southward until it reaches a latitude at which its southernmost fringe crumbles away into icebergs. Thus, then, this giant glacial belt, perpetually moving towards the South, forms a natural barrier which has hitherto proved insuperable. Parry, it may be remembered, adopted the suggestion originally made by the veteran Scoresby, and attempted to cross the wide frozen expanse in a sledge drawn by dogs. He actually reached no less a latitude than 82 deg. 40 min., at which point the needle stood vertically. But to his chagrin he found that while, according to his own calculation, he was travelling northward some thirty miles a day, the ice over which he was making his way was itself moving southward at a speed slightly greater than his own, so that three days of severe exertion served only to leave him at his original point, if not actually a little south of it. It is now agreed that the attempt "to climb the ever-climbing wave" which locks in the Pole must be given up, and that explorers must follow the line of the Greenland coast, and so have the advantages of a land route, and escape the hundred and one peculiar dangers of travel across the ice. It was by this route that Kane made his "furthest North," and by it probably the actual Pole will one day be reached. Meantime, much as those who keenly value the honour of England cannot but regret the answer Mr. Lowe has made to a request for a Government expedition to explore the northern coast of Greenland by way of Baffin's Bay, it is none the less certain that the reasons which the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged in support of his refusal are not so slight as they at first seem. Until the *Challenger* returns from her long cruise, Mr. Lowe, guided by his usual motives of economy, declines to entertain the notion of a Polar expedition. This decision is to be regretted, although it was, no doubt, foreseen by the applicants; and for the present, at any rate, it is to be feared that the reasonable hopes which have been cherished of Government aid in so noble an enterprise must be laid aside. It may be, then, that M. Pavy will be the first to set sail upon the great open sea into which, as yet, no vessel has ever broken; it may be so—and yet, for the honour of England, it could be wished that the exploit were reserved for an Englishman. Those who are interested in this most fascinating of all unsolved geographical problems will, if they are well-advised, bring their case more prominently before the public. The proposed expedition up Davis' Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Sound, and Kennedy's Channel, is not of so speculative a nature as might be at first supposed. Should the ice stop the vessels, as it almost certainly will, the explorers can yet proceed northward by land, and will, as far as Whale Sound at any rate, profit by the co-operation of the native Esquimaux. The road has been travelled before more than once, and past experience will be of inestimable value; while, were the expedition successful, it would be impossible to over-estimate the value of its results. We cannot but imagine that, if all this were only made known, and the case stated as it might be stated, funds for the proposed expedition to plant the Union Jack at the Pole would soon be forthcoming, and the glory of striking into Morton Ocean might yet be our own.

TELEGRAPHY.—Mr. Eden, in-door engineer in the Edinburgh Telegraph office, has invented a system by which, with the existing instruments, it has been found practicable to send messages from both ends of a single wire simultaneously. The invention has been tested between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and it has been found that one wire is capable of doing double work.

The *Civil Service Gazette* has received a report which it believes to be well founded, to the effect that Mr. Lowe is determined to lessen the cost of producing postage stamps, and that shortly there will be an issue of stamps consisting of bits of white paper of inferior quality stamped in colours only, with numerals and words indicative of the amounts of prepaid postage which they are to represent.

Intimations.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months } ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month }
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ } do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent. per annum.

Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th March, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $120.00
„ „ 28 a 32	„	122.00 a 135.00
„ „ 38 a 42	„	123.00 a 140.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
„ 8 a 8½ lbs	„	2.25 a 2.50
„ 9 a 10 lbs	„	2.95 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	„	2.15 a 2.40
„ 64 a 66	„	2.70 a 2.85
„ 68 a 72	„	3.00 a 3.65
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.75 a 2.80
WHITE BROCADES	„	2.75 a 2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	„	2.70 a 3.80
„ „ 40 „	„	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	„	1.75 a 1.80
„ „ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs	„	2.28 a 2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	„	3.00 a 3.05
DYED BROCADE Do.	„	3.00 a 3.05
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.55 a 6.00
CHINTZ	„	1.80 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.75 a 0.80
„ „ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.70
„ „ Red	„	0.73 a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a 0.35
„ Gentian, 22 „	„	0.27 a 0.28
VELVETEENS, Black	„	0.27 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.87 a 0.90
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 9.00
„ „ Assorted	„	7.50 a 7.60
„ *HH* Scarlet	„	8.20 a 8.25
„ „ Assorted	„	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, SSS	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ SS	„	19.75 a 20.00
„ S	„	21.00 a 21.50
„ *BBB*	„	23.50 a 24.00
LASTINGS	„	14.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a 4.25
„ Hoop	„	4.75 a 5.00
„ Bar	„	3.80 a 3.85
„ Small Round Rod	„	3.80 a 3.90
„ Wire	„	7.50 a 8.75
LEAD	„	6.50 a 6.70
STEEL, English	per lb.	4.20 a 4.30
„ Swedish	„	4.50 a 4.65
TIN, Malacca	per picul	36.50 a 38.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.75 a 9.00
SPELTER	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER	„	114.00 a 115.00
SPELTER	„	7.50 a 7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	16.80 a 16.00
„ Ningpo	„	16.80 a 17.00
„ Tientsin	„	16.00 a 16.20
„ Shantung	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Bengal	„	10.00 a 16.50
ALUM	per picul	1.75 a 1.95
SAPAN WOOD, Japan white	„	4 10 a 4.25
„ „ Black	„	3.60 a 3.75
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.55 a 1.60
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.45 a 1.50
„ Manila	„	2.35 a 2.10
„ Java	„	2.00 a 2.10
„ Singapore	„	1.80 a 1.95
„ Saigon	„	1.50 a 1.55
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	per ton.	6.50 a 7.50
COALS, APOLLO	„	19.00 a 12.50
„ Englishteam	„	16.00 a 17.00
„ American Anthracite	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ Sydney	„	16.00 a 16.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.25 a 4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picl.	5.00 a 5.50
„ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
PEPPER, White	„	22.00 a 22.50
„ Black	„	13.50 a 13.50
BETEL NUTS	„	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	„	4.20 a 4.80
„ „ South Seas	„	10.50 a 21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	„	2.00 a 2.20
„ „ Siam	„	2.60 a 3.20
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs	„	7.30 a 7.50
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.90 a 1.95
„ California	„	2.20 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 2	„	8.75 a 9.25
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.40 a 3.50
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown	„	3.20 a 3.30
„ Manila, Dry White	„	3.50 a 3.60
„ „ Dk. Brown	„	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	„	16.50 a 17.00
PEAS, White	„	2.00 a 2.10
„ Green	„	1.90 a 1.95
„ Black	„	1.00 a 1.05
„ Yellow	„	1.75 a 1.80
MUSHROOMS, Japan	„	25.00 a 32.00
SEAWEED, Green	„	3.50 a 3.75
„ „ Out	„	4.25 a 4.50
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	„	10.00 a 13.50
„ „ small	„	6.00 a 8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	„	7.20 a 7.70
BEES WAX, Japan	„	16.00 a 16.50
„ „ Hankow	„	54.00 a 65.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Antenor	Crompton	Brit. str	1601	Butterfield & Swire	
Blythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
Coquet	Rayner	Brit. str	775	Siemssen & Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Hai-loong	Farrow	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Historian	W. H. Tatton	Brit. str	1850	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
Hongkong	Symington	Brit. str	1221	Siemssen & Co	
Japan	De Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan		Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Malacca	Gaby	Brit. str	1800	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mariveles	R. A. Zavala	Span. str	205	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mummee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Nerna	Milsom	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pataxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang ‡	Omy	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosita y Nene	Alohantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Sindh	Melizan	Brit. str	1980	Messageries Maritimes	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	Hockin	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Travancore	H. H. Easley	Brit. str	1185	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Volga	Flambean	Fren. str	951	Messageries Maritimes	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Burnie	Brit. str	600	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-tung		Brit. str	322	Acheong	*Laid up*
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alden Besse	Besse	Amr. bk	842	Russell & Co	
Aldebaran	Maack	Ger. bk	305	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Alhambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	San Francisco
America	de Laucirica	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna	Eisenmenger	Ger. bk	227	Order	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. sh	840	Russell & Co	Bob Tail Nag
Avon	Rennie	Brit. bk	587	Russell & Co	Christoph
Villagarcia	J. T. S. Bareno	Span. bg	222	Landstein & Co	Columba
Boy Bendixen	J. Hoyer	Dan. bk	366	Wm. Pustau & Co	Condor
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	848	Wm. Pustau & Co	Gaviota
Canadienne	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Russell & Co	Lochbulig
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	Mathilda
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	436	Rozario & Co	Oscar Mcoyer
Cathaya	Paterson	Brit. sh	790	Aug. Heard & Co	Success
Chusan	J. W. Roy	Brit. sh	817	Captain	
Cordan	Boysen	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Cutty Sark	Vorraith	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	Brema
Don Enrique	L. de la Barrera	Peru. sh	1200	Order	Carl Wilhelm
Dragon	McClemon	Brit. sh	698	Gilman & Co	Cedan
Edward James	Pattersen	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	E. V. Beaulieu
Eleanor Dixon	W. Hughes	Brit. bk	495	Thos. Howard & Co	G. T. Roy
Esperance	Guillour	Fren. bg	272	Russell & Co	H. C. Orsted
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. bk	274	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Forward	White	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Juno
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	Lorelei
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	Portland
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Degenaer	Marques Argyle
Gustave	Beehl	Ger. bg	360	Order	Miss Killmansegg
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Hardy	W. Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	Oberon
Harwich	Dickson	Brit. bk	613	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Paulista
Hera	Hoffman	Brit. sch	576	Yuen-Fat-Hong	Record
Iphigenia	Quedens	Ger. bk	450	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	Stanfield
Lola	Bareno	Peru sh	904	Order	Titania
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	San Francisco
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Travista
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	Velos
Morning Star	Lauretsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	Tientsin
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazege	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	Auguste Rickmers
Nyassa	Garricoh	Brit. sh	800	Melchers & Co	Ellen Castle
Ocean	Jassen	Ger. bk	202	Ed. Schellhass & Co	London
Pelham	Gardner	Brit. bk	340	Russell & Co	Kien-Wei
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	422	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Sally
Providencia	Jose Yzurieta	Peru. sh	600	Olano	Saigon
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Regina Maris	Onwehand	Ned. bk	646	D. Lapraik & Co	Batavia
Rosalie	Jenne	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
San Lorenzo	P. Lodesma	Span. bg	220	Remedios & Co	
Sarah Watson	E. McDonald	Brit. bk	454	Russell & Co	
Sea Belle	Gorgin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. Witt	Siam. sh	539	Chinese	Albatros
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	Annie Muriel
Talbot	Simons	Brit. bk	822	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Swatow, &c.
Talee	Thomson	Ger. bk	335	Wm. Pustau & Co	Charley
Tekli	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	Chefoo
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	285	Melchers & Co	Electra
Wilhelm	Johansen	Ger. bk	480	Bourjau & Co	Etha Rickmers
					Forest Bell
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					Furst Bismarck
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	G. T. Ray
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	Jean Sands
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	Lady Belmore
					Lelia M. Long
					Martaban
					Rose M.
					Seamew
					Serpent
					Surprise
					Sydenham
					Windward
					Wm. Turner
CANTON.					
		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
				Customs Chop	
Ada	Jos. Asals	Brit. bk	686	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Alexandra		Brit. bk	306	Order	
Amoy Trader	Kuhl	Hulk	490	H. Grauert	
Burnside		Amr. bk	464	Order	
Coulnakyle	Japp	Brit. sh	576	Strachan and Thomas	
Ellen Hood	Abbott	Store sh	1016	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Emelie	Gother	Pr. Hulk	400	M. J. B. N. Hegt.	
Hebe	Bonde	Ger. bk	450	Chinese	
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	350	M. & Marshall	
Lake Simcoe		Brit. bk	344	Order	
Laurel		Brit. bk	628	Order	
Lizzie Iredale	Smith	Brit. bk	690	Strachan & Thomas	
Lyeemoon	Stevens	Brit. sh	752	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	London
Manila		Store sh	363	H. Cook	
Maria Luz	Herreirra	Peru. bk	370	Captain	
Mary Mildred	Fine	Brit. sh	460	Order	
Misko	Anderson	Brit. bk	561	Wilkin & Robison	
Ningpo		Brit. bk	382	Order	
Parmenio		Brit. bk